

Recombinant Human LRRN3 Protein (His Tag)

Catalog Number: PKSH031067

Note: Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

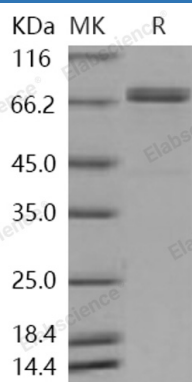
Description

Species	Human
Source	Baculovirus-Insect Cells-derived Human LRRN3 protein Met 1-Thr 628, with an C-terminal His
Mol_Mass	70.0 kDa
Accession	AAH35133.1
Bio-activity	Not validated for activity

Properties

Purity	> 90 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
Endotoxin	< 1.0 EU per µg of the protein as determined by the LAL method.
Storage	Generally, lyophilized proteins are stable for up to 12 months when stored at -20 to -80 °C. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-8°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20°C for 3 months.
Shipping	This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.
Formulation	Lyophilized from sterile 20mM Tris, 500mM NaCl, 10% glycerol, 3Mm DTT, 0.5mM PMSF, pH8.5, 5% trehalose, 5%mannitol, 0.01% Tween 80 Normally 5% - 8% trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween 80 are added as protectants before lyophilization. Please refer to the specific buffer information in the printed manual.
Reconstitution	Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.

Data



> 90 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Background

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Leucine-rich repeat neuronal protein 3, also known as neuronal leucine-rich repeat protein 3 (NLRR-3), is a member of leucine-rich (LRR) family whose members have significant functions in neural development. Leucine-rich repeats are short sequence motifs present in a number of proteins with diverse functions and cellular locations. All proteins containing these repeats are thought to be involved in protein-protein interactions. The crystal structure of ribonuclease inhibitor protein has revealed that leucine-rich repeats correspond to β - α structural units. These units are arranged so that they form a parallel β -sheet with one surface exposed to solvent, so that the protein acquires an unusual, non-globular shape. These two features may be responsible for the protein-binding functions of proteins containing leucine-rich repeats. LRRN3 plays an important role in cerebellum postnatal development. In a unilateral cortical injury cerebral cortex, NLRR-3 mRNA increased in layers 2-3 which suggests that NLRR-3 may be an important component of the pathophysiological response to brain injury.

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